NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

Resume of the Principal Home and Foreign Events Recorded in the Issue of Nov. 25.

Findlay, O., had an \$85,000 fire. The Fort Wayne (Ind.) electric-light-works

been indicted for forgery.

will be rebuilt. In southern Illinois potatoes are selling at 15 cents per bushel. Major F. H. Braggins, of Cleveland, O., has

Walter Stockdale died from the effects of a dose of laudanum at Zanesville, O. Cashier Barker, of the Argentine (Kan.) Bank, was robbed of \$1,000 on a street car. In a tenement-house fire at Columbus, O.,

three persons were burned, one fatally. George W. Russell, a prominent business man of Wilton, Me., was arrested for forgery. Judson Parkson, aged seventeen, accidentally shot himself while hunting, near Chattanooga,

Tenn. The three Cincinnati banks robbed of \$15,000 by young Tinkler, the forger, will recover about

Leonetto Cipriani, of Baltimore, is said to have fallen heir to Italian estates valued at \$25,-000,000. In the Hibbard-Fry breach of pomise case,

at Beaver, Pa., there was a verdict for the de-George Kraft, a four-year-old boy, was run

over and killed by a switch engine at Evans ville, Ind. Bert Esary, aged fifteen, was killed while try-

ing to board a moving freight train at Huntingburg, Ind. The cold snap wrought great destruction to apples and celery in the Delaware and Pequest

valleys of New Jersey. Harry and Oscar Brownell, aged eighteen and fourteen, were drowned in Selly's lake, near Greeley, Col., while duck-hunting. Chas. C. Corbett, editor of the Providence (R.

I.) Dispatch, has been arrested upon a civil suit for libel, brought by J. F. Moore, for \$10,000. It is believed that during the coming session of the Canadian Parliament the government will enact legislation restricting Chinese immi-

graticu. At Lawrence, Mass., John Roche and Patrick Cavanagh, at work on a chimney, fell 120 feet with the elevator. Neither was killed, but both

are seriously injured. In the three-mile boat race at Washington for ada, O'Connor won by six lengths.

Three white and one negro convict were whipped at Newcastle, Del., for larcenies and burglaries. They took from five to twenty lashes each, lightly laid. About 250 spectators were present.

President Bradford Raymond, of Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., has been tendered the presidency of Wesleyan University at Middietown, Conn. It is believed the offer will be acaccepted.

C. W. Vickery, superintendent of the Third division, railway mail service, with headquarters at Washington, has been removed. There were so charges against bim. His place was wanted

The house of Carl Woebbeking, a farmer living near Waterloo, Ia., caught fire while Woebbeking and his wife were out. The parents discovered the fire in time to rescue the babe, but other two children were suffocated.

The body of John Pflom, the murderer of Mrs. Kate O. Melisch, has been found in the woods in Todd county, Minnesota, with the throat cut from ear to ear. It is thought that he committed suicide from fear of being captured.

James Palmer, the convicted murderer of Henry T. Whitehouse, attempted to commit auicide in the Portsmouth, N. H., jail with an old pocket-knife. His condition is dangerous. He says he is innocent but that he wants to die.

Frank Dodge, the barber at Morton, Minn., was found dead at Redwood Falls, Minn., in the street, with a builet wound in his head. A gold watch and some money were found on his person, indicating some other motive than robbery. There is talk of a rival in love.

At Waterbury, Conn., Judge Andrews overruled the demurrers of the defendant in the celebrated Bridgeport Hotchkiss will case, involving an estate of \$12,000,000. This removes all the technical defenses, and allows the case to go before the Superior Court on its merits.

A second suit within a week for \$250,000 damages has been instituted against the Chicago Times Company by the Consolidated Rapid Transit and Elevated Railroad Company, of that city, for alleged libel for the publication of a leading editorial charging corruption of Coun-

The Chicago grand jury has entered upon an investigation of the methods of Cashier Tallman, of the defunct Traders' Bank. The statute provides that any banker who shall receive money on deposit knowing that his bank is in solvent, for thirty days before it breaks, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement. The Traders' Bank on the day before it went into the hands of a receiver, took in \$90,000. It is understood that about \$300,000 was deposited in the bank within thirty days before the collapse. The penalty is a fine of double the amount reseived and imprisonment.

[From the Second Edition of the Sunday Journa!.]

Emperar William's Late Speech. [Copyright, 1388, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, Nov. 24.-The Reichstag will reassemble on Tuesday, when business will open with the discussion of the budget and the loan for the reconstruction of the navy. The speech from the throne continues to fill the public from the throne continues to fill the public on the first and second floors, looking on the Schloss mind. An exaggerated optimism regarding platz. The Emperor suddenly decided, a few weeks abiding peace replaces the pessimistic forebodings current prior to the speech. The speech is undoubtedly as pacific as the forecast given last week, but it is misinterpreted if endowed with the character of being an absolute assurance of peach. So far as it depends upon the Emperor, his policy will be pacific. The concluding sentence, referring to the confidence shown in his Majesty during his tour as justifying the hope of being able, with God's help, to maintain the peace of Europe, has been read as indicating a promise that the Czar, besides the allied monarchs, will assist in preserving the peace. It is officially known that the Emperor did not intend to convey an impression other than that he and his allies earnestly desired to avoid war. The semi-official Post and Cologne Gazette are now trying to tone down public feeling to a lower pitch. The Post warns Germany that the situation does not justify a sanguine expectation that peace is permanent; that it is foolish to suppose that war depends alone upon the decision of sovereigns; that the difficulty threatening Europe is not France alone, and that the Emperor's language means simply that he is preparing with resignation to face the most serious task that can be placed upon the chief of a great nation. The Cologne Gazette save: "The speech is pacific only as far as we and our allies are concerned, and as reserved regarding others with whose decisions we have no influence."

The Austrian official Fremdenblatt says the manifesto passes over Germany's immense military apparatus in silence, these preparations being so well known as to render reference to them superfluous. The Emperor tells us simply that Germany will not have to endure the miseries of war unless she cannot help it.

These comments are already assisting to counteract the fantastic reports to the effect that Prince Bismark is feeling his way toward a general disarming. Vienna papers originate the idea that a European congress should determine a basis for a universal league of peace. From the same source comes rumor that the chiefe of the German empire so dread the results of war that they are ready to make sacrifices to secure the fatherland against aggression. These unworthy suggestions appear to refer to surrender of Alsace-Lorraine, which impossibility while Germany remains unified. In the meantime, instead of preparing for a peace millennium, the governments are seeking to develop their sinews of Austria-Hungary has obtained a military loan. Russia and France are raising credits, and the new German naval loan is recognized as a necessity of the national desense. It will be voted by the Reichstag without prolonged disensaion. It is the universal feeling that if Germany seeks colonial expansion, and is to comat with any success against the English, a strong fleet is the first essential. The navy budget shows an immediate increase of 200 officers, and the extraordinary naval budget proposes an increase of 2,796,000 marks, but the actual increase, owing to the first installments for the addition to the fleet, amounts to 89,500 .-600 marks, covering the completion of four ironclads, two torpedo vessels and one cruiser. The report gains credence that Prince Bismarck means to assist the treasury by an increase of the tobacco duty. This will be a step toward the realization of his favorite project of a government tobacco monopoly.

A Shacking Murder in Southern Russia.

Charles to the Indianapolis Journal London, Nov. 24.-A murder has occurred at Graivoroon, South Russia, which is one of a series resembling in many respects the Whitechapel butcheries, except in connection therewith there is a vein of superstition not yet unraveled in the motive actuating the London fiend. The corpse of a peasant girl was found in the woods, several parts of the body having been removed and apparently destroyed. A

were arrested for burglary. The dead girl's handkerchief was found in their room. The culprits confessed to having murdered the girl, and stated in extenuation of their crime, that they had slain her in order to procure fat with which to make a candle, believing that the burning a candle made from the fat of the human body would secure them immunity from detection. This is a popular superstition among the inhabitants of southern Russia, who believed that the possession of a corpse's hand or finger, or a candle made from human fat, is a perfect safeguard against ill luck.

A Good Game of Foot-Ball

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Yale won the foot-ball game with Princeton at the Polo grounds this afternoon, by a score of 10 to 0. About 18,000 persons were present, the great majority being Yale sympathizers. There was a great deal of orange and black in the sea of blue, however, and Princeton did not lack for cheering when the players gained temporary advantage. Bull, the full-back of the Yales, kicked two goals, one in each balf. Each of his achievements aroused the wildest enthusiasm on the grand-stand, bleaching boards, and on the stages about the field. The ladies, vied with the able-lunged collegians in cheering the clubs whose colors they wore. Princeton played a rush came, and Yale kicking game. Princeton came on the field first, and was given a vociferous welcome, but Yale's advent caused a tremendous roar. The game began without delay, Princeton taking the ball and the west side of the field. The play-

Yales-Wallace, Gill, Woodruff, Corbin, Rhoades, Heffinger, Stagg, rushers; Wurtenberg, quarter-back; McClung, Graves, half-backs; Bull, full-back. Princeton-Hodge, Cook, Janeway, George, Irvine, Cowan, Boraiard, rushers; R. Hodge, quarter-back; Black, Channing, half-backs; Ames, full-back. Referee-W. A. Brooks, Harvard. Umpire-F. Fisk Harvard.

Umpire-F. Fisk, Harvard. Ames got the ball and ran toward Yale's goal, but was buried out of sight by the blue-clad line which bore down upon him. A succession of scrimmages followed. Ames punted and Bull downed the ball on the twenty-yards line. Princeton regained the ball, and another punt was made by Ames. Magill made a second rush and had the ball back on the twenty-yards line. From Wortenberg the ball passed to Bull, who, with another punt, put it in the middle of the field again. During the first twenty minutes the advantage was first on one side and then on the other. Bull's work and Graves's running were features. Princeton had a slight gain, when a brilliant kick by Bull from the field forced the ball over Princeton's goal. Score: Yale, 5; Princeton, 0. When time was called Bull had caused a down on Princeton's five-

yards line. In the second half, after a dribble and a rush the championship of America and \$5,000, between | by McClung and a rush by Cowan, the ball was Teemer, of Pennsylvania, and O'Connor, of Can- | fifteen yards away. Princeton gained the ball on a fumble, but Yale forced it back on Princeton's twenty-five-yard line. Princeton had the ball most of the time and its rush line was a grand one. The playing was rough, and fails and scrimmages were many. Graves made some beautiful runs, one almost to Princeton's goal. The ball went outside several times, but Yale finally got it back to Princeton's line, and Bull, by a splendid kick, sent it over the goal, making the score: Yale, 10; Princeton, 0.

Play was resumed in mid-field again, but in a few moments the game was called. Cowan was retired in the first half for slugging, and Wurtemburg was disqualified in the second half for the same offense. Rhoades received slight injuries in a scrimmage, but was able to continue playing.

Blake and Warren.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal London, Nov. 24.—The Cabinet at its session occupied two hours in discussing the matter of appointing colonial governors, especially the Governor of Queensland, and also devoted some time to the question of appointing a chief commissioner of Metropolitan police to succeed Gen. Sir Charles Warren. The discussion of the Queenland matter resulted in the withdrawal of the appointment of Mr. H. A. Biake, late Governor of Newfoundland, and if the appointment had not been revoked there would have been a row, not only in the Cabinet, but in the colony to which it was proposed to send him. The Prime Minister of Queensland, Sir S. W. Griffith, is ultra radical on the question, and is ready at any time to precipitate a separation from England, whether any other colonies follow or not. Sir Harry Parkes, the Premier of New South Wales, has opened the eyes of the government to the impending danger of a colonial revolt by his support of an address to the crown in favor of requiring the indorsement of the colonies before the appointment of an imperial nominee to the governorship shall be confirmed, and this entirey new view of colonial independence may give the home authorities something to think of that

never engaged their attention before. The selection of a successor to General Warren is a puzzler. The salary attached to chief commissioner of Metropolitan police is only £1,500 a year, and it is very difficult to find a man who will submit to Home Secretary Matthews's indiosynerasies at that price. The statement that General Warren resigned because of failure to capture the Whitechapel murderer is as erroneous as it is unjust. Although a marti-net and a rigid stickler for discipline, General Warren has been a conscientious official and the real reason of his resignation is that Matthews has shirked the responsibility belonging to his position, and insisted upon Warren's obeying the suggestions of favored subordinates. General Warren, through the whole matter, has acted upon legal advice, and insists that Matthews has overstepped the limits of the statutes.

Luxurious Quarters for Royalty. [Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press.]

BERLIN, Nov. 25 .- The Emperor, after opening the Reichstag, left for Letztinger on a shooting ex-cursion with the Duke of Aosta and Archduke Ferdinand. The party returned to-day. The Duchess of Aosta was warmly received by the Empress.

The imperial family is now located for the winter season in the old Schloss, occupying a suit of rooms ago, to occupy the Schloss, which was deserted as a town residence during the reign of his grandfather. The sudden orders to refurnish the Schloss regardless cost quickened the business of a number of Dresden, Hamburg and Berlin firms. The decorations were completed with magical rapidity, the expenditure of 750,000 marks resulting in the most magnificent rooms in the empire. The dining and drawing-rooms are draped with gobelin tapestry, and have richly gilt ceilings. The walls of the Emperor's working-office are covered with embossed leather, with floral hand-paintings. A number of selected paintings are placed about the room. An electric light, softened by shade-glass, illuminates the whole. The renewal of the apartments was done under the Emperor's instructions. The existing artresources of the Schloss have not been touched. In the new suite everything is new.

Queer Actions of a New York Broker. New York, Nov. 24, -John R. Andrews, a wellknown stock-broker is reported to have gone to Europe last August under somewhat mysterious circumstances. It is said he informed his father and family that he was going to Cuttyhunk, near New Bedford, Mass., and then left for Paris. He kept his yacht and fast horses, and had a portion of the stock of the firm of Tiffany & Co., jewelers, besides being a member of the brokerage firm of A. Decordova & Co., from

October 1882, to May 1885. He bought a seat in the Stock Exchange in 1887. He ran for alderman in the Twenty-first district in 1883 and was defeated. George R. Andrews, his father, has obtained an attachment for \$50,000 against his son for money advanced in 1878 to purchase an interest in Tiffany & Co. The stock certif icate, after being given to the father, was gotten back under certain representations by the son. Prior to sailing for Europe he informed his father that he had sold the \$50,000 worth of Tiffany stock, and \$100, worth more of the stock which he had purchased with his own money. The father alleged that the seat in the Stock Exchange was sold for \$22,000 a few days ago. The object of the proceedings is to get the proceeds from the sale of the seat in the Stock Exchange, which has not yet been transferred to the A Philadelphian's Great Benevolence.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24 .- I. V. Williamson, the aged philanthropist, who has decided to devote \$12. 000,000 of his enormous fortune for the establishment of a great industrial school for boys, bas completed his arrangements, and to-day took the first step in the direction of establishing the school by selecting a board of seven trustees, ail of whom are well-known business men. A meeting between Mr. Williamson and these gentlemen was held to-day, and the plans were discussed in detail, but they were not given to the public. The trustees will have entire charge of the plans, as Mr. Williamson's great age would not permit of his active participation in the management of the proposed institution, which will be known "Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades." It will be devoted to education of boys in the old-fasioned trades. It is not confined to orphan boys, but will be opened to all with or without the parents' consent. Neither is there any restriction as to religion or race. The school is to be located in the city of Philadelphia or the immediate vicinity.

A Mild Medica! Sensation. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The retirement of Sir William Jenner from the British Medical Association, which was announced to-day, is very significant, and will probably result in the filing of a protest in court against the publication of much confidential matter relating to the treatment of the late Emperor Frederick. Dr. Jenner has been for many years court physician. He attended the Prince Consert in his last illness, and was made a K. C. B. for his services in restoring the Prince of Wales to health on the ocon of the liness of the neir apparent, a lew years ago. The Doctor's resignation grows out of the con-troversy concerning Dr. Mackenzie's treatment of the late Emperor.

Roumanian Cabinet Unfavorable to Germany. [Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, Nov. 24 .- The Roumanian Cabinet announced to-night, has an unfavorable anti-German element in the Russophile General Mano, Minister of War, and M. Lahovady, Minister of Commerce. Both day or two after the discovery, two peasants | oppose the King's policy of sympathy for the triple

alliance. General Mano wants a cessation in the construction of forts designed to oppose a Russian advance. M. Labovady has repeatedly declared that no Roumanian soldier would ever fire upon a Russian. M. Catargi, President of the Chamber of Deputies, is also a Russian partisan. The King assents to a coalition Cabinet under the stipulation that General Mano and M. Lahovady will not interfere with the foreign policy guided by M. Carp. the roreign Minister. The coalition will not last. M. Carp wants a new dissolution and an appeal to the country.

Political Talk Not Wanted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 .- An applicant for examination under the civil-service law recently requested the return of his papers, stating that he was a Democrat and knew that the party now coming into power never appointed a Democrat to office. The commission refused to return his application papers, as they were regarded part of the records, and added: "Under General Rule 3. Clause 7, it is the duty of this commission to discountenance any disclosure of political opinion by an applicant. The political remarks contained in your letter can in no manner affect the action of the commission, and are not proper matter for its files. Your letter is, therefore, returned to you herewith." Since the election the commission has received a number of letters with "political remarks," and all of them have been returned with statements similar to that quoted above.

Street Fight Between Editors. ELKHART, Md., Nov. 24 .- Mr. Henry R. Torbut, editor of the Cecil Whig, and Dr. J. H. Frazier, editor of the Cecil News, had a personal controversy in the street this afternoon. Dr. Frazier met Mr. Torbut and some words passed. Frazier demanded an apology for an article which appeared in to-day's issue of the Whig. This Mr. Torbut refused to make, and Frazier struck him on the head with his fist. After making a few passes at each other Torbut planted his fist on the Doctor's nose. They then clinched, and Frazier, stumbling over a lot of lumber in the street, threw Torbut over him to the pavement on his back. When Torbut turned over and was about to get up Frazier got on his back and hit him a few blows on the back of his head. A number of citizens then rushed up and separated them.

Mrs. Gladstone in Politics.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal-LONDON, Nov. 24 .- Mrs. Gladstone presided at a meeting this afternoon in support of Lord Compton's candidacy for the vacant parliamentary seat for the Holburn district of Linsbury. In the course of a speech announcing that she was working to achieve Lord Compton's election, Mrs. Gladstone said: "In working for the election of Lord Compton you are furthering the cause of justice and right in Ireland, and also in the rest of the kingdom." Lady Compton followed Mrs. Gladstone, making her maiden speech. She was exceedingly nervous at the start, and remarked at the close, "The next time I hope I shan't be so terrified."

Henry George's Programme. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, Nov. 24 .- Henry George will speak at Lambeth, London, on Tuesday, and in the City Hall, Glasgow, on Wednesday, after which he will be entertained at a reception. On Thursday he will speak n Liverpool, and on Friday the Financial Reform Association, of that city, will present him with an address. On Saturday he will be entertained at a complimentary dinner in London, and on Sunday be will deliver a speech at Southampton, whence, on the same day, he will embark on the steamer Ems for New York. During this week Mr. George has attended the debates on the land-purchase bill, in the House of Commons.

Protest Against Closing a Trade Route. Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, Nov. 24 .- Orders have been issued from Berlin closing the customs bureau on the Lucelles frontier and the Helvetian Jura, the leading trade route into Alsace-Lorraine. The Swiss government has protested against this action on the ground that the route has been open under a treaty with France since 1823, and says that it will be a grievous damage to commerce if the route is blocked. The government of Alsace-Lorraine has purchased a vast stretch of territory along the route for the purpose of con-structing strategic works. It is improbable that Prince Bismarck will satisfy the Swiss complaint.

Business Man Charged with Forgery. FARMINGTON, Me. Nov. 24.—A great sensation was caused in business circles here this evening by the arrest of George W. Russell, of Wilton, on a charge of uttering forged papers. Russell has for several years been doing a large business in manufacturing shovel-handles, most of which have been sold to the Oaks Ames Company, of Boston. Mr. Russell is about sixty years of age. It is said he raised money to carry on his business by notes at the banks, and has obtained some \$7,000, his notes bearing Oaks Ames's page as superty showing a forged size ing Oaks Ames's name as surety showing a forged sig-

A Noble Duke's Revenge.

LONDON, Nov. 24. - The Duke of Marlborough and his recently wedded American wife, upon their arrival at Woodstock, on their return from the wedding tour, were amazed to find the rector of the parish church, Dr. Majendie, in a state of contumacy and actually refusing to ring the church bells in his Grace's honor. In revenge for this slight the noble Duke closed the parochial schools, which the ducal family control, and has withdrawn the annual grant thereto of £100.

Escape of Alleged Train Robbers.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 24 .- Last March a great sensation was created by the robbery of a Cotton-belt train at Kingsland, this State. Two men, John Jones and Nelson McQuiston, who were captured and identified as the robbers have been confined in jail at Kingsland since last April awaiting trial next month. A Gazette special says that they escaped last night and left a note saying they would return and stand trial.

Eight Indictments Against a Forger. CLEVELAND, Nov. 24 .- The grand jury to-day returned eight indictments, with twenty-one counts, against F. H. Braggins for forgery. Braggins was agent of the Republican central committee of this county and was arrested three days after the election. He has been forging the names of well-known men of this county for five years, and in that time secured

Marsha! Killed by a Drunken Man. LEMARS, Ia., Nov. 24 .- City Marshal George Hampton was shot and instantly killed, this morning, by John Gaynor, aged twenty-three. Gaynor and three companions were out for a lark. All were intoxicated and the marshal undertook to arrest them. Gaynor fled the town, but has been captured.

Horrible Tragedy in Missouri.

OZARK, Mo., Nov. 24.—A horrible tragedy occurred twenty miles south of this place, in Taney county Mrs. Amanda Truitt killed two of her young children with a hatchet and then cut her throat with a butcher-knife. No details are given, but it is supposed that the unfortunate woman was demented.

Mills to Resume Work. READING, Pa., Nov. 24 .- Pennock's rolling-mill, at Coatesville, which has been idle the entire year, will resume operations at once with a full complement of hands, and the Biadiut rolling-mill, at the same place,

running full time. POSSUMS AND PERSIMMONS.

which has been running on half time, will commense

A Land That Teems with Game, and Is Plotured as a Paradise for Sportsmen.

Charleston News and Courier. 'Possums and persimmons generally get ripe about the same time in South Carolina. The possum is pronounced by epicures to be the most toothsome bird that grows in this State. and the epicures are right, as anybody will testify who has ever "tackled" a fat 'possum roasted with sweet potatoes and larded with his own fat. And yet there is not a restaurant in Charleston that has "roasted possum" written

or printed on its menu. "I'll tell you something," said an old hunter, vesterday, to whom the subject had been mentioned. "These millionaire Nimrods, who waste their time and squander their money in Florida in search of hunting adventures, don't know what they miss by not coming to Charleston. There is more game around Charleston than there is in the whole peninsula of Florida. If President Kaufman will just get Mr. Vanderbilt to make up a party of his friends and come to Charleston and spend a fortnight here under my charge, I'll guarantee that none of the millionaires will ever spend his winters anywhere else but in Charleston." "How will you manage it?"

"I'll take them on a possum hunt. I know fifty darkies between here and the Ten-mile hill, each of whom has as fine a possum dog as can be found in the world. The country around there is fairly teeming with 'coons and 'possums, and I'll give them a treat such as they never had in their lives. Why, what is partridge shooting to a millionaire who has hired a shooting-box in England or Scotland for a season and has bagged fifty brace of pheasants, or quail, or other birds, a day! They are tired of it all; it's played out. What they want is something new, something fresh, something they have never seen before, some excitement that they have never experienced before. A 'possum hunt is what I would treat them to. I would take them to the Ten-mile bottom, get a half dozen darkies and dogs, with an ax or two and lots of lightwood knots. Then we would spend a night in the woods. After catching a half dozen 'possums and a 'coon or two, I would take them to a negro shanty-big hearth, big fire on the hearth, big pot on the fire, etc. Then I'd send out to the potato hill and get half a peck of sweet potatoes. Meantime the possum would be skinned and a 'coon, too-'possum baked with sweet potatoes; coon broiled-bottle of pickles from town, several dittos of champaigne. There you are. If that isn't a feast fit for a king, then kings have no taste, that's all; and unless all millionaires are utterly devoid of taste and judgment, I'll guarantee that they would't look at a Florida orange or a Florida alligator again for ten years.

"Why, I'd feed them on 'coons and 'possums for a day or two, and then I'd take them over to Long island, where I'd change the diet and keep them a week catching bass, graining plaice and fishing for sheephead. I'd give them such oysters as would put a Blue Point to the blush, and I'd make every man rake up and roast his own oysters. I'd give them clams, compared with which 'Little Necks' would seem tasteless; and for a change I would occasionally serve up a rib of venison, an occasional marsh-hen, or a wood cock, or a snipe, which they could shoot within

a half mile of the camp-fire. "And when they tired of this I'd give a little

negro a quarter and get him to bring in a dozen terrapins, a lot of soft-shell crabs, and a lot of frogs for another change of diet, or take them out to fish for bull-head whiting, or to cast for shrimp. I think I could introduce the Vanderbilts, the Goulds, the Mortons and the other gilded pabobs of the North to something fresh and new and attractive in the way of field sports if they would only come down to Charleston. And the South Carolina 'possom would play no insignificant part in the programme. When Cuffee says that 'possum is the sweetest mest that groes, he knows what he is talking about, let me tell you. Why shouldn't 'possum be sweet meat! The 'possom lives on the persimmen and sweet mution corn, and the persimmon is, without doubt, the sweetest fruit that grows. And, by the way, I'd just give the Vanderbilts a quart each of persimmon beer, and after they had once tasted it, I'll guarantee that they would buy no more 'Pomerey Sec,' or 'Moet and Chan-don,' or 'Green Seal.' or 'Widow Heidseick,' but would at once buy up a plantation and go into the cultivation of the South Carolina persim-

This may read like a fancy sketch, and there is, perhaps, a little filligree work about it, but there are a good many solid and toothsome facts behind it. It is true that there are miles and miles of forests and swamps within easy reach of Charleston, forests and swamps that teem with game and fish and every other thing that makes a huntsman's life so attractive. Why, in the markets of Charleston there is nothing in the way of game that cannot be purchased daily and at prices that come within the reach of the poorest. Venison, wild turkeys, wild ducks, partridges, doves, woodcock, snipe, rails, rice birds, king sora, marsh-hens, robins, plover, curlew, squirrels, rabbits, opossums, raccoons and bears are as plentiful and as cheap as beef and poultry. The waters furnish almost every variety of fish and crabs, shrimp, terrapin, oysters, clams, etc., while the fertile soil grows almost every known variety of fruit and vegetables for nine months in the year. In Charleston we eat tender early peas from St. Patrick's day until New Year's day. We have strawberries from February to June, and blackberries and huckleberries from May till August. We grow peaches, apples, pears, banapas, persimmons, and even chestnuts, although these last are furnished us by the up-country. We grow pomegranates that would make tarts such as Ali Baba and his forty companions never dreamed of and as were never dreamed of by the most expert chef de cuisine in Damascus the beautiful; and, finally, we have the finest climate in the world.

OLD ROMANS IN TROUSERS.

A Singular Spectacle on the Pittsburg Stage When Warde Played Virginius.

Pittsburg Commercial Gazette. The opera-house presented a decided novelty. last evening, to those who were fortunate enough to be there during the earlier portion of the programme. Mr. Frederick Warde was to present that grand old tragedy, "Virginius." Somehow, the baggage of the company failed to arrive at the theater in time.

At 8:30 Mr. Warde appeared before the curtain and stated that the baggage would not be on hand for a little while, and if there was no objection, the first three acts of the play would be presented without the aid of Roman togas. This, he knew, would be trying to the audience, but it would certainly be more so to the actors. Still, rather than have a tedious wait, it could be done. The audience did not dissent, the curtain rose, and then followed the strangest presentation of the old Roman play ever witnessed

Icilius appeared in a two-button cutaway and a striped pair of trousers, with hair parted in the middle and a B. P. O. Elks' pin in his

Virginia (Adele Belgarde) was in a neat-fitting street-dress, which is evidently intended for duty between the hotel and stage door. Her hair was combed back, and a nice little Psyche knot, together with a comely face and pretty figure, made Virginia a welcome sight. even without the clinging robe of a Roman maiden. Caius Claudius has a rather good tailor, only the pants are a little short, and when he vowed eternal friendship for his villainious friend Appius his coat sleeves flew up to a degree that left a yawning chasm between his shirt sleeve and the cuff, which made a heroic attempt to eling fast.

Dentatus was all right. It required a little stretching to imagine the gray hairs that Appius talked about, but as Appius said that was all that saved Dentatus, and as the latter didn't file a protest or make a single kick, the audience decided to let it go at that.

When Mr. Warde strode in as Virginius in a nice Prince Albert coat and hair of chestnut brown, a little scant on top, his greeting was just as warm as if he had been an inch thick with grease paint and his visage all lined up with pure modern Virginius wrinkles. He never blanched, but went at his work with great fervor, really remarkable under the circumstances. So earnest was he that every disposition to "guy" was suppressed and he held the closest attention.

The audience didn't laugh even when Vumitorious rushed in with a nice little red rose in his buttonhole and a pair of trousers that were evidently not on speaking terms with his shoetops. Mr. Warde was determined the audience shouldn't have too violent a stretch of the imag-ination if he could help it. On his second entrance it was apparent he had made a discovery. In the recesses of the property-room he had found a Roman shield. He strode in triumphantly waving the shield and clung to it like a ship-wrecked sailor to a plank. True, it was old and battered, but a veteran warrior's shield is supposed to have seen service, and aside from the Roman nose of Marcus, it was the one link that connected this modern-dressed Virginius

with the play that Sheridan Knowles created. Servia was a kind, matronly-looking lady, as Servia should be, and the absence of the toga did not destroy the illusion. Of course the audience could find a pleasant study for the eye in the variety of costumes. Sack coats, excursion trousers, Piccadilly collars and patent-leather pumps were visible, but the costumes were as nothing to the make-up of the hair of the Roman Decemvirs and warriors-hair banged, bair black and hair white, in some instances very little bair at all. But the company, despite these little incidents, all bore themselves bravely, and gave conscientious rendering to

every line. However, something was amiss. At first this wasn't apparent, but as the play progressed it was noticed the audience seemed to hunger. The noble Roman army was not there. The super captain had been busy for geveral days marshaling the army from the Point, from the South Side and from Limerick. Roman Lictors and Roman citizens were on hand promptly, but when Mr. Warde surveyed the motley gang creating bedlam in the supper-room he sighed and

"I can stand actors doing the tragedy in nineteenth century garb, but I cannot thrust this on an audience already much afflicted. We will not have any lictors or decemvirs this eve, and the noble band, that looked like a Fifth ward Cleveland club the day after election, was mustered out of service. That is, all save one, and when Applus Claudius exclaimed: "Will you listen to this, my lictors!" the one noble lictor who had not lost his usual vocation, owing to the non-arrival of the baggage, announced, with voice away down in his boots, "We do." The costumes arrived in time for the fourth act, and the contrast between the rather worn dresses of the nineteenth century and the brill-

iant togas and armor of the old Roman days was indeed striking. Speaking of it all Mr. Warde said: "Never was I before so complimented by an audience. There was not a smile, and we were listened to with the most respectful attention.

However, I don't wan't to go through the ordeal

EVOLVING THE BONE BUTTON.

How a Most Important Factor of Our Apparrel Is Made and Finished for the Market.

The other day I happened to visit a small button factory and was greatly interested in seeing a tailor's bone button made, just such a one as you would find on your ulster or a tweed coat. First of all I was introduced to the raw material. which lay on the floor of a dark and dingy little workshop, in which a solitary workman was standing at his bench. "There," said the proprietor, pointing to what I took to be potatoes, "there you see what we call vegetable ivory. It comes from South America, and grows in clusters of half a dozen nuts. That is the first state of the button." We then went up to the workman who was cutting up the kernels of the nuts at a swiftly revolving circular saw, an operation requiring great dexterity, for a siip might cost him a finger. This is the first process. The kernel is easily extracted, the shell in which it is inclosed being very thin and fragile. Although the kernel is a nut it would take a very strong pair of jaws to crack it, and the teeth cannot touch it. The little white slabs which are cut out by the saws are taken to the next department, where the button is really formed in the series of lathes through which it is passed. The tool-maker, whose office is very important, works at one end of the room; the first lathe cuts out the button with the desired circumference, regulated by a others for the rim and so on

series of gauges, the work being passed on to Two women were drilling the four holes of the buttons, this being done by taking up each one and subjecting it to the action of the fourpronged horizontal drills, doing their work with remarkable deftness and rapidity. The button, so far as its form goes, is finished. It now remains to do the polishing and dyeing. In another room are half a dozen hexagonal boxes revolving in an atmosphere of dust. They contain the buttons which are now being polished



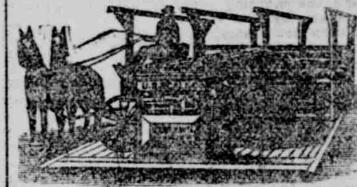
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by the action of some hard powder, which is placed with them in the boxes. There is a secret in every trade, and the contents of the mixture with which the buttons are eventually stained are not divulged to the world. Down below I was taken into another room, in which there were scores of tins containing dyes, and many buckets holding chemical solutions. When the buttons are ready for receiving the dye they are placed on a tin tray, holding a gross. The dye is then blown on to them by a spray, which causes the liquid to fall very naturally. The trays are then put into a gas-heated oven, and afterwards put on to the cards ready for the

The Girl of To-Day.

market

New York Graphic. The girl of to-day is raised up in the parlor to be an ornament, and nothing more. She knows nothing of the kitchen; the place is a death-trap to her. She knows nothing of the art of cookery, and never proposes to learn the art, except circumstances force her to it: as, for instance, she marries some young blood who turns out to be poorer than a church mouse, and therefore she has to do without a cook; then she goes into the kitchen, and with a good deal of grunting and finger-burning, manages to scrape up a meal barely fit for a dog. Our girl belongs to the parlor. You can always find her there when she is not lying abed or shooting through the principal streets, flirting with drummers or flashy-dressed clerks, who live miserably on a salary of \$400 a year. Her education consists of a few lessons in grammar, Latin, music and drawing. She contemplates nothing. A year after she graduates she remembers nothing but her school flirtations. As a musician she is a nuisance. She studies music not as an art, but as an accomplishment. The result is that she not only succeeds in murdering music, but the poor victims who are often compelled to listen to her are made sufferers too. She can dance, she can flirt, she can make love as no other girl in the wide world can; but when I have said that I have said all that can be said in her favor. She is beautiful, charming and always interesting; but she is an ornament, and you can make no more of her. If you can afford to build a fine house, furnish it with rich and costly furniture, keep horses and carriages and a groom to keep them in order, by all means marry our girl. She can spend your money as the girl of no other country can. She can play queen to perfection, and will not only master your household affairs, but master you. But if you are poor, don't do it. You cannot help falling into love with our girl, but study the expense you will be forced into in case you make her your wife; if you see you can't well make the race, can't keep her and the hired girl too, then take my advice and marry the hired girl.

Japan's Police System. Tokio Correspondence Pittsburg Dispatch.

The policemen are paid from 7 to 15 Japanese dollars a month. Think of "the dandy coppers of the Broadway squad" getting 5 American dollars a month, or \$1.25 a week and board themselves. Still there are 5,000 policemen in Tokio, and the great majority of them receive less than \$2 a week. They seem more orderly than our American policemen, and their little Japanese forms are not half the size of those of our officials. They dress in white linen duck during the summer, and their natty clothes are of European cut. They wear caps instead of hats, and carry long swords instead of short clubs. All of them are good swordsmen, and the police have a drill of fencing, and have to be proficient in the use of the foils before they can go on the force. When they arrest a man they tie him up with ropes as well as handcuff him, and, instead of grabbing his shoulder and pushing him to the station, they drag him along by the rope There are thirty thousand of these policemen in Japan, and the Japanese system is organized after that of France. It has a large detective force, and the spy system is such that the government is kept very well posted as to what is going on politically as well as criminally. The police stations are scattered all over Tokio, and at the corners of the principal streets you will see little booth-like sheds in which one of these white-dressed officers sits. There are inspectors of police, constables and a commissioner-inchief. The latter receives about 2,700 American dollars per year, and the constables get from

\$12 to \$14 per month. The Divine Comedy of Dante.

Omaha Republican. There are two periods in the life of a highly cultivated man when the divine, or poetic afflatus seems to become the absorbing passion. First, in early manhood, when preparing his mind by hard study for his future battle of life. and again, after he has reaped the full reward of a well-spent and successful professional career, laid aside the decision of the highest court on his last brief and proposes to himself to enjoy his otium cum dignitati. He soon discovers, however, that his purposes is more ideal than real. The habits of a life, spent in methodical painstaking mental industry, cannot be so easily thrown off. The new life of ease with dignity becomes simply a change of occupation; and the early poetic taste is now gratified at the cost of increased industry-agreeable though it may be.

In few authors has this recurrence, in advanced life, to the poetic delights of youth been more remarkably apparent then in the author of the two beautiful volumes before us, translated into English verses, with notes, by John Augustine Wilstach, of Lafayette, Ind., and just issued by the Riverside Press, Cambridge. Mr. Wilstach, after a most successful practice of his profession, the law, in which he attained

the highest distinction, has, in the translation of the Divine Comedy, giving the English and American lovers of this greatest of all poets the delights of a translation which for beauty

and accuracy has never before been equaled. The most complete and exhaustive account of Dante Alighieri and his works is that of Professor Ferrazzi, published in 1871, and which, we believe, has never been translated into English. Prof. Henry W. Longfellow's translation of the Divine Comedy is the one usually found in our American libraries. The translat a by E. W. Parsons, of Boston, possesses merit, but has found a limited circulation. We confidently predict that this translation of

Mr. Wilstach's will supersede all previous ones, by reason of its superior merits as a translation, its poetic purity, its copious explanatory notes, and admirable general arrangement, together with its typographical excellence; and that it will become the standard English edition of the Divina Commedia.

A LETTER FROM CHINESE GORDON. Picked Up in the Street of an Australian

Town. South Australian Register, Oct. 1.

On Friday morning Mr. Alfred Mallyon, accountant to Messrs. Styles & Co., at Kadinae picked up in the street what there is every reason to believe is an original letter written by General Gordon in Khartoum, on July 31, 1884. Mr. Mallyon presumes that it is addressed to the British government. How it has reached here is a mystery. The only solution that appears feasible just now is that lately a number of Arab hawkers have been in the town, and on Friday four were seen close to the spot where ne letter was picked up. The sheet was the latter part of the letter, and was much mutilated, having the appearance of being carried in the pecket. The signature has been compared with General Gordon's autograph, and found to correspond in every particular. I am telegraphing contents so far as can be deciphered. The blanks correspond with the side of the sheet which is mutilated. The first side reads: "---if I could make any---all the good men

were killed with-Arabs; five well. Two of our steamers, which are bloc-in their hulls respectively. Since our defeat 16-3-84----fifty or sixty wounded, which is very little. I should think we have -- cartridges. The conduct of the people and troops has been excellent. I was --- proclamation liberating the slaves of those n arms, but have had difficulty in doing so for fear of complications. I have great trust that God will bring us out triumphantly and with no great loss on either side. We hear queer-as to fall of Berber. Arabs captured there all of Stewarts hussar uniform, and-edal's, etc., etc. It may be bad taste to say it, but if we get out of this give Stewart's-and spare me at all cost. You will then save me the disagreeablenees of-refuse, but I hate these things. If we get out it is in answer to prayer, and your might, and it is a true pleasure to have been here, though painful enough at ---. Stewart's journal is copious. I only hope that will get down to you when I send - Wish W. O. would pay my brother £200 of my pay. Land mines are the things for defense in the future. We have covered the works with them, and they have deferred all attacks and done much execu-

"Since 30-3-84, date of your Cairo dispatch, we have had no news from you. Sayd Mahomet Osman, of Kasala, ought to be the route for your dispatches, and you to give him a present of £500, for he saved Kasala. We have made desoration with these degrees-silver gilt, silver and pewter, with inscription, 'Siege of Khartoum,' with a grenade in the center. School children and women have also received one, consequently I am very popular with the black ladies of Khartoum. have issued paper notes to amount of £26,000, and borrowed £50,000 from merchants, which you will have to meet. I have lent in addition £8,000 paper notes to Linnear. What Kasala is doing for money I do not know. Of course we only get taxes paid in lead, . you are running a good bill here. The troops and people are full of heart. I cannot say that the P. T. O. on the opposite side is written-Where is the word. Kind regards to him, andwhy write in cipher? It is useless for Arabs. Has-You say your policy is to abandon Soudan. So be it. To do that must take down Egyptian population The Arabs do not see. According to all accounts 5,000--- massacred at Berber. (Here two lines struck out.) ----. All is for the best. (Other two lines struck out.) I will conclude in saying we will defend ourselves to the last; that I will-leave Khartoum; that I will try and persuade all Europeans to escape; that I am still sauguine that by some means not clear God will give us an issue. The Arabs captured the money you gave me at Berber, but it is the only money which the Egyptian pashas have ground out of the Soudan since their occupation. What was result of your negotiations for epening road Suakin to Berberl

"31-7-81, Khartoum. "C. E. GORDON. "P. S .- Reading over your telegram 55-84 you ask me to state cause and intention in staying Khartoum knowing government means to abandon Soudse. In answer I say I stay at Khartoum because Arabs have shut us up and will not let us out. I also add that even if the road was open the people would not let me go unless I gave them some government or took them with me, which I could not do. No one would leave more willingly than I would if it was possible. C. E. GORDON."